Many a federal cost, says a nguished statesman, covers a just on heart. This, alast is but to bun hears. true. Men, who but yesterday po-lessed to be the wiolent chemics of he men now in power, and the would go all lengths to destroy then suddenly are found to turn about and although they will not call then selves democrats, as in truth the are, nor process to be uprosed a federalists, will do every thing t their power to defeat any opposition to the authors of all our enfering But last year, we had such a char ter in the upper part of the site For a seat in the senate, he would support a demogratic ticket, it he disdained the charge of Being a democrat. Such men have been found to other states in great abil. dance. Now, be it known to it such characters in Maryland, that there are at least awo vacancies in the senate, one of them on pad shore : so that all who are disposed to sell themselves for a seat in that honourable body have now a fix chance. It is not required of then o avow themselves to be demotric o-they must remain federalists. declare that nothing would induce them to turn democrats, but then, as federalists, do every thing they can to elect the democrats. They must not electioneer for them either that would not answer, because then their power to injure feder-lism would be destroyed; but they must pretend that federal men an not federal enough for them-They must be superfine federalists find fault with the ticket; adeile their neighbours not to vote for it too, and then meet at the city of errived in nd Wash-Annapolis on the first Mondae el December to occupy one of the vier part of cant seats in the senate. eek. They

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Formerly it used to be said, federalists were bad men, because they were the authors of the eight por cent. loan. This would be a pretty harge now to bring against federalists, after the enormous sums bot rowed by the democrats. But not to insist upon this, who authorise, and who negotiated, the eight per cent loan? John Adams authorisel t, and he is now a warm supporter of Madison. Who negotiated it! ipation of Oliver Wolcott, and he, peor man, there the is every thing but a federalist. L.

For the Maryland Gazette. No. I.

The partizans and hirelings of st. ministration, unable to justify iu conduct to the nation, would artfuly endeavour to withdraw the pass lic attention from the misdoings of our rulers, by a misrepresentation of the conduct of others. The war, we are sometimes told, could not be prosecuted with vigour and success, because federal men would not lost their money; as if the demograts; the authors of the war, & of our country's ruin, had not sufficient money to sup-ply the wants of government. A mile tary force of sufficient size could not be raised, because federal men would not enlist, although it must be acq victorious knowledged by the most inverente liar on the side of administration, that one tenth or one twentieth part of those who approved of the war, and whose fives, fortunes, and tonishment heard of most sarred honour; were pledged a but on the support of it, would have furnished itary f chance they could have been prevaillemonstrated upon to redeem their pledges by to sacrifice risqing their lives in the army. Federal opposition and clamour thea could not have deprived the admings-tration of any thing which Kulemand-ed, if its friends had stood forth in support of the war. There were de-mocrata and war hawks enough in lace in for ns on this congress to pass all necessary laws whibited a for borrowing money, laying taxes, and raising armies, and there were democrats, and war hawks enough which may ll future gedemocrata and war hawks enough out of congress, to furnish the meand money, if such trad been their disposition. Why they would not jo a question to be answered by themselves. One thing must be admitted—it was not the fault of led-ral men, federal speeches, or federal news-papers, because he can be an democrat who pays any regard to federal arguments, or will take federal advice.

Besides this general consure of the federal aparty, we sometime hear nt of their ar to have gnanimous nated them slaughter ries which well as o-

Besides this general rensure of the federal party, we omittines hear volumes of abuse popted out against federal governors. They would not do their daity—they would not copoperate with the administration had been to would be inferred chessing treates of the gointry. Let this thanks be displayed by a mined. In what instance have the teleral governors refused to cooperate with the hational anticities in the defence and protection of our property

and shower Memerous are the inity tharged with the defence of the sacres in which the national authorities in proving have refused to co-operate with the state authorities in proving one citizens. Hus no instance can be pointed out of a rainestance can be pointed out of a rainest by the federal gaves not to act posed cilizens. The propiers Manna by the national authorities in a with the national suchorities in fe . Tyland surely have not forgotten the with the national anthorities in 18. Invland surely have not forgotton the pelling invasion, or checking the line answer of the accretary of was reads of the sperny. Permaps we the letter of governor Winds may be referred to the comment of the comment of the was an anticommencement of the was an anticomment of the was an anticomment of the thousand the representation of the comment of the was an anticomment of the was an anticomme denied theiright of the national goattution. The governors of Masdeclared that the militia might be called for to repel invasion, Mo. and ral Armstrong. Here we were told, that the militia of their states would and told without the least equivocaalways be prompt to obey such a call. It is true they contended that a declaration of war did not of itself. place the militia of the several states, the yeomanry of this nation, at the absolute disposal of the chief magistrate of the union; and that he could not demand their aid-in any project of foreign conquest-in the invasion of foreign territory . Is there one honest American who will say, what the governors of Massachusetts & Connecticut were wrong ? Is there a man among us who will dare openly and publicly to contend that the freemen of America are the slaves of James Madison, and may, whenever he pleases, and for whatever purpose he pleases, be dragged from their homes, their families and parsuits, & subjected to martial law? No man will explicitly say this; but there are among us men who calumniate these patriotic governors, because they insisted that the militia could not be converted into conscripts, and forced to march out of the country, in order to pillage, plunder and devastate the territories of our then peaceful and unoffending neighbours. They will be their conduct in regard to the militia, not to state correctly the opinions which they expressed, because they well know, that in this opinion they would be supported by men of all descriptions of politics-Hence it is that they are charged with, and abused for, opinions which they always disclaimed.

It is on all hands admitted, that the militia can be called out by the general government only for the purposes specified in the constitution. Now will any man have the hardihood to assert, that when required for any such purpose the militia of Massachusetts or Connecticut, or of any other state, has been refused to the general government? If such assertion be made let the proof be adduced. Is it to be found in the conduct of the governor of Connecticut, who when the vessels of the U. S. were pursued by the enemy into the waters of that state, at once ordered out the militia to defend and protect them, and afforded to them protection so long as the general government wished it to be afformed? Is it to be found in the conduct of the federal governor of New-Hampshire, who, as soon as required by commindore Hull, ordered out his militing for the protection of the 74 now building at Portsmouth Or would be sought in the protection afforded within the protection and defence was upon their sof Maryland to the flow of them surrendered up to the presi-

ters of Maryland to the flo der the command of Janey tharge cambe more base than this, of a refusal by federal governors to co-operate with the national authooccoperate with the national authorities in the defence of the country. It will hardly be precented that the governor of Maryland has in any instance been guilty of this crime with which the rederal governors are charged. Yet it may be worth while to give 8 brief history of the community of the the U. States and of the state of still we are told how cruel it is in Mariand upon this subject. The first requisition made by the section of war of governor Winder. Schis war-mene Co-operate with Mr. Madison, Schis war-mene Co-operate in what was for a portion of militia to be Not in defence of our fre-aides and stationed at Annapolis, and after wards of the war maniered for the least not be defended, and for the deserved and for the defended. hingtions between the governments of wards others were required for the can not be defended, and for the dedefence of Baltimore, These are fonce which they have received we

not way they have the power, and let them exercise it to remove them, and to elect in room at them war-hawks—men who will order the militia into Canada—and let not the militia graphic when these new rundrial graphic when these new rundrians for the conquest of Canada than for the conquest of Canada than for the conquest of Canada than for the protection of our the supporters of administration talk the than for the protection of our about the indisposition of federal power people. To Cadada, therefore, verment to require the militia for any governors to co-operate with the ex- you must go, and in Canada you of the purposes specified in the con-ecutive of the United States in the must perish, while your families are ecutive of the United States in the must perish, while your families are carrying on of this war, it would be their homes exposed to every outrage and destitute of all protection. be well for our good people to pe-Yes, people of Maryland, if you ruse this celebrated detter of genechase it, you can have for your ru-lers men who brought you this war, and all your trouble who tion; that in this war of our own would not scruple, when, and ed by the president order is all at the point of bayone. seeking, the general government begged leave to decline affording to abandon your country, to go and protection which is secured to them. fight the Indians and the people by the constitution. After this of Canada. 5 communication was received, and It has been said too, that if the until a different determination was made known the governor of Mas-

ryland would have been justified in

concluding that all further corres-

pondence on the subject was unneces-

sary. It appears, however, that other

Maryland well know how unsuccess.

ry of war, a respectful letter was

addressed to, and protection asked

of, the president of the U. States.

Still more, when the general assem-

bly of Maryland was convened in

the spring of 1813, in consequence

of an actual invasion of the state,

all parties concurred in the proprie-

ty of demanding from the president

of the U. States protection, and for

that purpose a resolve was adopted

by both branches of the legislature,

and two gentlemen appointed to re-

pair to the seat of government, and

communicate with the national au-

thorities. The business of the le-

gislature was suspended in the hope

that such assurances as would sa-

tisfy the people of Maryland would

be given by the president. The re-

sult of that mission was made pub-

lic, and the disappointment felt and

expressed on all sides, must yet be

recollected. Still we are told that

the state authorities would not co-

operate with the general govern-ment in this war. But then the se-cretary of war did order out some

of the drafted militia for the defence

of Annapolis and Baltimore-Yes,

and afterwards disbanded them while

there was imminent danger of inva-

sion, but not until they had sent

their recruiting officers to ascertain

how many of these militia could be

tempted into the service of the U.

States. If we are to judge from the

conduct of the government, the time

when those militia were called out,

and the time when they were dis-

banded, we can only conclude, that

the principal object of these requisi-

tions was to fill the ranks of the re-

gular army, and to get soldiers, not for the protection of Maryland, but

for the conquest of Canada. What

would the good people of this coun-

dent to be sent into Canada? and

that such was the design can by no man be doubted. In some of the

marched to the frontiers; when

there, every effort was used to prevail upon them to cross over into. Canada, and such of them as refus-

ed to go were immediately disband-

ed in many instances to make their

way home without their pay, or any

provision for their subsistence. And

executive of Maryland had been democratic, the state would have been setter defended, and the war would have been conducted with more spirit. This is a charge of some magnitude, and deserves to be seriously demands were made, & the people of examined-It will be the subject of ful were these demands. Not con-tent with the refusal of the secretaanother communication.

A MARYLANDER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Every body, even the most violent democrats, seem to acknowledge it to be the duty of the national government to afford protection to every part of the union; and yet it is certain that Maryland has great cause to complain that protection has not been all rded to it.

How has this happened? Why

has less protection been afforded to this state than to many others, when this state more than any other suffers by the war? Some people may be able to recollect that last year, when the enemy came into our waters, there was great rejoicing among the war-hawks, and those especially who were out of the way of danger. It was immediately proclaimed, now Maryland will be more democratic than ever; the people would all unite in support of the war. To increase the number of war-hawks it was thought desirable that the property of our citizens should be pillaged indeburnt, and men who had capted the war, had forced the enemy to come to our doors, and then had abandoned us, vainly persuaded themselves that we would approve of the war merely because we were great sufferers by it; and support them to whose misconduct all our sufferings were to

be attributed. . If we wish to have further reasons why, when the enemy was at our doors, the national force, in place of being sent to our protection, was ordered into Canada, it may be found in the late publication of Col. Chapin, in which he tells us, that towns were to be burnt, and our citizens reduced to absolute wretchedness and want, in order to aid the recruiting officers-Those who were deprived of their homes would betake themselves to the arprotection and defence was upon their own militia, they had fould them surrendered up to the presi-

tection. No matter how bad was their conduct, our rulers were sure states the militia were called out & that it would be justified by many among us. Perhaps in no state in the union are the partizans of ad-ministration more devoted and sub-missive than in Maryland. The democracy of Virginia is badenough in all conscience and so likwise is that of North-Carolina. The administration, however, very well knows, that democratic as are these states, yet, if they were at the same time exposed to equal danger from time exposed to equal danger from
the enemy, and received as little
protection from the general government as Maryland has, that the
ilondest war hawke, among them
would be yet more to die their abuse of rulers who had been guilty
of such shocking misconduct. It is
because the democracy of Virginia
will not submit to such expel wrong defence of Baltimore. These are the only two requisitions made upon the government of Maryland, and orders in-compliance with them, were to co-operate in the copperation in the defence of the militin the crime of federalism is, the defence of the militin the crime of federalism is, the defence of the militin the crime of federalism is, that the militin were not ordered into Canada, and compelled to as the hast and will submit to, and even actions the abstained against burded. In addition in this and if the property of th

DIED—At Talley's Point, agarifus
eity on Monday morning dust, after a
flotty and distressing illness, George Bezone, esquire.

PEDRAL REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR POR Don Sterood Edward Griffith, Richard Tootell, Benjamin W. Lecompte.

> FOR BAROLINE COUNTY! Col. Wm Potter, Matthew Driver, William M Danald, Richard Hughlett,

From the New-York Spectator,

The treaty of peace, between France and the Allied Powers of Europe, will be found in the preceding columns. Agreeably to this treaty, "France possesses all its territory of 1792, with some increase. The line commences between Dunkirk and Nieuport runs north of the canton of Dour, Merlees le Chateau; Valcourt, Florence, from Perle to Fremersdorf, north of Saarbruck and Arneval, and by the line that separates the canton of Arneval from Bliescastel. The line is to run across the Rhine as by the treaty of Luneville .- On the side of Geneva the line runs as it did before the annexation of Geneva to France, with some trifling exceptions, giving Geneva some increase of territory .-Towards Italy, the line runs east of Chamberry and Annecy: On the side of Spain, the line remains as on the 1st January 1792.

" Holland, under the House of Orange, receives an increase of territory. The title and power of sovereignty, shall in no case be worn by a Prince who wears a foreign

"The German states are to be independent, united by a federative league. "Switzerland is to be indepen-

dent under her own government. "Italy beyond the limits which

will return to Austria is to constitute independent states. "Great Britain restores all the

possessions which belonged to France in America, Africa and Asia, in 1792, except Tobago, St. Lucia and the Isle of France, which are ceded to Great Britain. The part of Sr. Domingo which was ceded by the treaty of Basle to France, is receded to Spain. Guadaloupe is to be restored to France. France is to enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nations in the trade in India .-The right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland remain as in 1792. -The allies expressly renounce all claims for advances in the wars since 1792. By an additional article the treaties of 1805 and 1809 are

expressly annulled. "In an additional article to the treaty with Great Britain, France stipulates to abandon the slave trade But there is ye a further reason to be assigned for the neglect of the general government to afford us pro- the treaty, and to use her influence with other nations in obtaining a similar engagement."

POSTSCRIPT.

National Intelligencer, Extra. August 2, 12 A M.

This moment has reached us by

the Express Mail, the following letter, giving an account of a bloody engagement between the army under Gen. Brown, and the British army under Gens. Riall and Drummond. The annals of America, perhaps of the latter ages of the wnole world, do nor afford an example of a battle more severely fought under circumstances so by disadvantageous to the victors— the army remained masters of the held. The following is the only letter the express brought from the seat of war.

Copy of a letter from F.B. Parnum, esq to Abraham Bradley, ir tsq. Buffatos, July 27, 1814.

I have but just time to inform you that a most sanguinary battle was fought on the evening of the 25th inst wear Chippewa. Major Gen: Drammond came up with a large reinforcement from Kingstom and immediately moved up against our arms with a large hearly double our army with a force nearly double

ment of the conduct of the sensest governors, and the national governors, and the federal governors are tree of telegrated by the national authorist them. If the frequency of the federal governors why they have the power, and let them exercise it, to remove them, and to elect in room of them was also be the national authorist the men who will order the militia into Canada—and let not the militia into Canada—and let not the militia grambic when these new rules are made to them, we are more of the sevential grambic when the solution of the property of the proper caped death or severe wounds.—
Gen: Brown and Gen: Scott were
both severaly wounded. One of
Gen. Brown's aids was mortally wounded, and both of Gen. Scott's severely. Major M. Farland of the 1st was tilled. Col. Beady! Majors Me Neill, Levenworth, Brooke, Jessup, and many other worthy officers wounded Ir is impossible to say, what is the full extent of our loss. of small proportion of our wounded; rell; into the hands of the enemy; besides, I fear, some prisoners.

The enemy was so severely cut to pieces that they did not pursue our army. Several must brilliane charges were made by Gen. Scott's brigade. The enemy's lines com-200 prisoners made, among whom are Maj. Gen. Riall and Suite, one of Gen: Drummond's aids and 15 other officers. The prisoners are now here. Riall badty wounded. I cannot say for certainty, but presume the remnant of our arms will immediately re-cross the Na

· I will give you other particulars next mill. We shall lose the services of Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott the rest of the campaign. J. B. VARNUM.

Buffaloe, 27th July. P. S. Our army retreated two miles from the battle ground, and remained in good order for the night and yesterday. Our artillery and baggage are all saie.

By his Excellency LEVIN WIND UR, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an inquisition held on the body of a certain negro man, a Slave, the property of a certain John Cover, on the fifth of July last, it was found that the said negro came to his death from the unmercital beating, and other ill treatment received from his said master, John Cover; and it has been represented to me, that the said John Cover has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offers reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said John Cover to the sheriff of Frederick county.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, that the aforegoing proclamation he published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, Frederick Town rald and the Plain Dealer.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river, The soil is suited to clover and plaister. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute deseription is that unnecessary, as per-sons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 4, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Eag his attorney at law, in Amapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all these who are in any ninhear indebted to that estate, that he has directed with to he instituted are inner indepted to that estate that he has directed sults so be instituted against every person without distinction and shall fail of discharging the emount dire, when the same is demandable. The producers at the sale made by the executor are required to my particular.

attention to this potice.

August 4, 1874.

Libes